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ABSTRACT

This election-education program is designed to help develop an informed electorate and to instill in future voters an appreciation of the importance of the right to vote. It provides a framework for discussions of the electoral process and gives students an opportunity to face the responsibilities and challenges associated with citizenship and adulthood. Developed for use in junior and senior high schools, the election packet consists of the following materials: (1) outline of procedures--a timetable outlining the steps to be followed in conducting an election; (2) teacher's background information--an explanation of Illinois election laws; (3) detailed procedures--a step-by-step guide for conducting the election activity (the procedures are supplemented with related activities that will give the students an opportunity to expand their knowledge and experience); and (4) appendix--materials simulating actual forms necessary for conducting an election. A form for evaluating the teaching material is included. (AS)

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SO 020 682

ELECTION PROGRAM

PREFACE

This election-education program is designed to help develop an informed electorate and to instill an appreciation of the importance of the right to vote in future voters. It provides a framework for discussions of our electoral process and gives students an opportunity to face the responsibilities and challenges associated with citizenship and adulthood.

Developed for use in junior and senior high schools, this election packet consists of the following materials:

OUTLINE OF PROCEDURES — a timetable outlining the steps to be followed in conducting the election. For your convenience, the outline is cross-referenced to the Background Information and Detailed Procedures.

TEACHER'S BACKGROUND INFORMATION — an explanation of election laws in effect in Illinois.

DETAILED PROCEDURES — a step-by-step guide for conducting the election activity. The procedures are supplemented with related activities which will give the students an opportunity to expand their knowledge and experience. Detailed Procedures are indicated by a star (★).

APPENDIX — materials simulating actual forms necessary for conducting an election. The materials are suitable for duplication.

To make the election a realistic activity and to allow for maximum exposure to related resource materials — newspapers, radio, television, and so on — the election activity should be conducted on the day of the actual election.

We sincerely hope that you find these election-related materials informative and useful. To assist us with future programs, we would appreciate your sending us the completed evaluation form (see next page) with your comments and recommendations.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

EVALUATION FORM

Principal's or Teacher's Name: _____

School Address: _____

_____

_____

Number of Students Participating _____

Grade Levels of Students _____

To help us evaluate this program, please answer the following:

	Yes	No
Were the concepts teachable?	____	____
Were the materials organized in a helpful manner?	____	____
Did you use the appendix materials?	____	____
Did you include registration as part of the election activities?	____	____
Would you conduct a mock election again?	____	____
Did you use a ballot supplied by the Board of Elections?	____	____
Would you use these procedures and materials in conducting elections for school officers?	____	____

Comments or suggestions: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Return to:

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS
1020 South Spring
P.O. Box 4187
Springfield, Illinois 62708
Attention: Don Schultz

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OUTLINE OF PROCEDURES

The following timetable and outline of procedures may be used as a guideline in conducting the election. For helpful background information and step-by-step procedures, turn to the corresponding reference pages.

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TEACHER'S
BACKGROUND INFORMATION
AND
DETAILED PROCEDURES

TEACHER'S BACKGROUND INFORMATION, printed in italic type, has been prepared as assistance in understanding election law and procedures. The materials printed in normal type and marked by stars (★) indicate the step-by-step procedures and related activities to be used in conducting the election.

CONSOLIDATED ELECTIONS

In Illinois there are over 6,400 units of government with the authority to hold elections. This is a greater number of governmental units than in any other state.

Prior to December, 1980, each unit of government conducted its own elections according to the statute affecting that particular unit of government. For example, Boards of Education conducted their own elections under the School Code, Chapter 122 of the Illinois Revised Statutes; cities and villages conducted their own elections under the Municipal Code, Chapter 24 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

Article III, Section 4 of the Illinois Constitution, which was adopted in 1970, requires that "Laws governing voter registration and conduct of elections shall be general and uniform." In accord with this, in 1980, each statute affecting elections was amended to require all elections to be conducted under the Election Code, Chapter 46 of the statutes.

As a result of this new election law, the number of election days are consolidated into 5 over a 2-year period; the same qualifications to vote apply to all elections; and the same governmental offices are responsible for conducting all elections in the same manner.

★ You may wish to have the students discuss how voter turnout might be affected by the following:

1. limiting the number of times each year that the voter is expected to go to the polls;
2. having more units of government on the same ballot;
3. using the same polling places for every election; and
4. requiring the polls to be open the same hours for every election.

You may also wish to have the students consider how the security of an election might be safeguarded in the following ways:

1. having every election conducted in the same manner under the same laws;
2. having the same persons responsible for conducting every election; and
3. having the same citizens serve as judges of election for every election.

Students studying the Constitution of Illinois may wish to compare the Constitution prior to 1970 to the present one to determine why many special purpose units of government, such as street lighting districts, mosquito abatement districts, and public health districts were formed in Illinois before 1970. What changes in the Constitution were made affecting taxation and home rule? Before these changes were made, why was it necessary to form a new unit of government to provide special services?

SCHEDULE OF ELECTIONS

The five days designated as "election days" in Illinois are the following:

IN EVEN-NUMBERED YEARS —

3rd Tuesday in March: **General Primary**
To nominate candidates of political parties for offices to be filled at the general election, and to elect candidates for party offices.

1st Tuesday after the first Monday of November: **General Election**
To elect Federal, State, judicial, legislative, representative and county officers.

IN ODD-NUMBERED YEARS —

Last Tuesday in February: **Consolidated Primary Election**
To nominate candidates of political parties for offices to be filled at the consolidation election.

1st Tuesday in April: **Consolidated Election**
To elect officers of municipalities, townships, road districts, park districts, library districts and school districts operating under Article 33 of the School Code.

1st Tuesday after first Monday in November: **Nonpartisan Election**
To elect officers of school districts not operating under Article 33 of the School Code, community college districts, fire protection districts, and other special purpose districts.

On any one of these election days, and only on these days, any unit of government may submit a question of public policy. Only court ordered elections and special elections required by the Constitution may be held on days other than those designated by statute.

★ Encourage the students to identify the next election day scheduled in Illinois and the offices to be voted upon.

ELECTION AUTHORITY

The "election authority" is the person or persons responsible for the conduct of the election. He/she is responsible for voter registration, the appointment and training of judges of election, the location of polling places, all election materials including the ballot, and the many other essentials involved in conducting an election.

The election authority in DuPage County and the cities of Aurora, Bloomington, Chicago, Danville, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Peoria, Rockford, and Springfield is the board of election commissioners. In all other areas, the county clerk is the election authority.

★ In conducting this election activity, you or a student may act as the county clerk, or you may wish to appoint a committee of three to act as the board of election commissioners. This election authority will supervise all election proceedings.

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS

To be qualified to vote in Illinois, a person must be a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years old, a resident of the State for at least 30 days, and be registered to vote. Federal law has modified these voter requirements for national elections, extending the right to vote for President and Vice President of the United States to more citizens.

Through the years, voter qualifications have varied. Originally, voting rights were limited in most states to male landowners over 21 years old. Gradually, in state after state, the link that joined the right to vote with property ownership was broken and other qualifications were introduced. By 1860, almost all white male adults had the right to vote, but no others were permitted that right. The voter ranks were increased to their present size by the adoption of the 15th, 19th, and 26th amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The 15th amendment prohibited limitation of the right to vote on the basis of race; the 19th amendment granted women the right to vote; and the 26th amendment, adopted in 1971, lowered the voting-age qualification from 21 years to 18 years.

★ In conducting the election activity, it is important to establish voter qualifications prior to election day to define who will be permitted to vote. You may wish to determine qualifications such as: to vote in this election a person must be a citizen of the United States, a student of the school for at least 30 days, and be registered to vote in the election.

When discussing voter qualifications, you may wish to have the students debate the following:

1. "Be it resolved: Stricter voter requirements should be established."
2. "Be it resolved: Voter registration as a qualification for voting should be abolished."

Younger students may be made aware of the importance of voting through the following activities:

1. Encourage the students to interview five adults who plan to vote in the next election to learn why they think voting is important. Then have the students interview five adults who plan not to vote in the next election to discover the reasons why people do not vote. Have the students discuss and compare their responses. Help them to determine which responses were valid.
2. Using items which represent things and situations affected by voting, have teams of students prepare collages illustrating "Why Voting Is Important to Me" or "Changes to Be Made Through Voting."

REGISTRATION

Registration, as a voter qualification, is a method of ensuring that only qualified persons are permitted to vote. In order to register in Illinois, a person must be qualified to vote and, by the date of the next election, must have resided within a precinct at least 30 days. A 17-year-old who will be 18 years old on or before the day of the next election may also register, if otherwise qualified. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the otherwise qualified residents of Illinois are not permitted to vote, as a result of not being registered.

To encourage people to register, registration laws are being relaxed, registration procedures are being simplified, and the number of registration locations is being increased. Throughout the year, registrations are taken at the office of the county clerk and at the office of the board of election commissioners. The registration departments are closed only during the 28 days before and the 2 days following an election.

To increase the opportunity to register, Illinois statutes provide for temporary places of registration, special registration days, and for the appointment of deputy registrars. To inform the public of these additional opportunities to register, the election authority is required to publish notice of their availability.

When registering, an applicant is asked to supply two forms of identification which will substantiate his or her identification and residency. The registration officer may also require other information pertaining to the applicant's qualifications to vote such as state or country of birth, citizenship, term of residence in the State of Illinois and in the precinct and date of birth.

In addition, each applicant is required to sign an affidavit that the information given is true and that the applicant is fully qualified to vote. At the polling place the information on the registration card serves to verify that the applicant is qualified to vote, and the signature on the affidavit is used for identification.

★ If you decide to make registration a qualification for voting in the election activity, the election authority should establish a registration period at least one week prior to election day. The time, place, and qualifications for registering may be published in the school paper or posted in and around the polling and registration area.

Registrars should be appointed by the election authority. Each registrar must take an oath before discharging his or her duties. A copy of this oath and a copy of a suitable registration form are included in the pink pages of the appendix of this material. These forms may be duplicated.

Posters may be made to encourage the students to register and vote. These posters may state, for example:

"MAKE A DIFFERENCE — REGISTER AND VOTE"
"VOTING IS PEOPLE POWER"
"EXERCISE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE"

After the registration period and before election day, each registration form should be checked for authenticity. Be sure that no student registered twice or used an alias as a prank. Alphabetize the cards for use on election day.

As a related activity, you may wish to have a few students visit the office of the county clerk or board of election commissioners to learn how registration records are kept current. Following the trip, encourage them to relate their experience to the others and to discuss why it is important to have these records up-to-date.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

At least 30 days before any general election, the election authority is required to publish a notice of the election in two or more newspapers printed and published in the county or city, as the case may be. This notice must include the date of the election, the location of the polling place in each precinct, the hours the polls are open, and the offices and issues to be voted upon. In this way, the potential voter is officially notified of the election. In certain areas where a language other than English is common, this notice must be published in the second language as well as in English. In Chicago, for example, the notice of election is published in English and Spanish.

★ Notice of the election should appear in the school paper or be posted in and around the polling place at least three weeks prior to the election. The notice may be as follows:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON _____(date)_____
AT _____(location of polling place)_____ IN THE _____(school name)_____
AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD FOR _____(give the title of the several_____
_____offices to be filled)_____ WHICH ELECTION WILL BE
OPEN AT _____(hour of opening)_____ AND CONTINUED OPEN UNTIL _____(closing hour)_____
OF THAT DAY.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19____.

_____
ELECTION AUTHORITY

VOTING INTELLIGENTLY

With the right to vote comes the responsibility to vote intelligently. It is the responsibility of each voter to learn about the candidates and the issues and to independently make up his or her own mind on how to vote.

★ To encourage the students to learn about the candidates on the ballot, you may direct them in the following activities.

1. Encourage the students to investigate the duties and responsibilities of each of the offices to be voted upon in the election.
2. Have one student volunteer to act as campaign chairperson for each of the political parties and candidates in the election. Each chairperson will be responsible for organizing an active political committee to campaign for the candidates. The committee may prepare and distribute posters and badges, give speeches, hold rallies, and distribute literature concerning the candidates' views and the party platform to educate and influence the voters. (It is possible that no student will volunteer to act as chairperson for every political party on the ballot. If this occurs, proceed with campaigns for those parties having a chairperson.)

3. Establish an information center where the students may learn about the daily events affecting the election and the candidates. The students may contribute newspaper articles, magazine articles, and television schedules which pertain to the election. This informational material may be posted on a large bulletin board according to the nature of the issue or the candidate and placed where it will be available to the students. A student committee may be appointed to keep the materials current and to identify the articles as "news items" or "editorials."
4. Have the students prepare political profiles on candidates for the same office.
5. Encourage the students to prepare a chart comparing the candidates' views on issues.
6. With the class, analyze the political speeches of a number of candidates of different parties. Point out the various propaganda techniques used in each: glittering generalities, testimonials, name-calling, bandwagon, plain folks, card-stacking, and transfer.
7. Suggest that the students collect examples of political slogans and symbols associated with the campaigns. Have them identify the meaning of each and discuss the effects they have on the public as a means of influencing the vote.
8. Encourage the students to work in the campaign headquarters of the candidates of their choice. They should keep a log of their activities and share their experiences with the class.
9. A few days before the election, encourage the students to study the newspapers for comparisons of the candidates — their stands on issues, experience, and educational background. More than one newspaper should be studied by each student.

JUDGES OF ELECTION

The administration of the election in the polling place is the responsibility of the judges of election. It is their duty to do the following:

1. *open and close the polls;*
2. *be responsible for all election materials;*
3. *ensure that only qualified voters are permitted to vote, and that each qualified voter is permitted to vote once and only once;*
4. *ensure that all votes are cast in secret;*
5. *give instructions in voting;*
6. *give assistance in the manner required by law;*
7. *maintain order in the polling place throughout the day; and*
8. *tally the votes after the polls close.*

Five electors are certified by the circuit court to be judges of election for each precinct. These judges serve as officers of the court on election day. In case of misbehavior or neglect of duty, they may be removed from office and are subject to the same controls and punishments as other officers of the court.

In each precinct, three judges are appointed from one party and two from another. In precincts under the jurisdiction of the county clerk, the three judges are from the party which cast the greatest number of votes for Governor in the preceding general election in that precinct; the two judges are from the party which cast the second highest number of votes for Governor in the preceding general election in that precinct.

Under the jurisdiction of the board of election commissioners, the two leading political parties alternate having majority representation. In odd-numbered precincts, three judges are from one of the two leading political parties and two judges are from the other. In even-numbered precincts, the party represented by three judges in the odd-numbered precincts is represented by two judges, and the party represented by two judges in the odd-numbered precincts is represented by three judges.

To qualify as a judge of election, the elector must:

1. *be a citizen of the United States;*
2. *be of good repute and character;*
3. *be able to speak, read, and write the English language;*
4. *be skilled in the four fundamental rules of mathematics;*
5. *be of good understanding and capable;*
6. *not be a candidate for any office at the election and not be an elected committeeman; and*
7. *reside and be entitled to vote in the precinct where selected to serve as judge. With the exception that, in each precinct one judge of each party may be appointed from outside the precinct, but from within the county. All judges must be electors within the county.*

Additional judges, called "tally judges," may be appointed to assist in counting the ballots. These judges must have the same qualifications and be appointed in the same manner with the same political representation as the initial judges.

★ In conducting the election activity, the election authority should appoint and train five judges of election. Three of these judges should be designated as representing one of the major parties and two as representing the other. Tally judges may also be appointed if a large number of votes is expected.

Before performing any official duties, each judge must take an oath. A copy of this oath and a sample badge to be worn by the judges on election day are included in the yellow pages of the appendix. These may be duplicated for use on election day.

POLLWATCHERS

In addition to judges of election and voters, Illinois statutes provide for pollwatchers to be present in the polling place during an election. These pollwatchers may be appointed by political parties, candidates, or qualified organizations.

The prime responsibility of a pollwatcher is to observe the conduct of the election to ensure that proper election procedures are followed and that no voting irregularities occur. While the judges of election are the ultimate authority in the polling place, pollwatchers may call the judges' attention to any administrative error or irregular procedures. If the judges fail to correct the error or refuse to follow legal procedures, the pollwatcher may not interfere with their decision, but should contact the election authority.

In discharging their duties, pollwatchers may challenge a person's right to vote. A reason for the challenge must be stated. Possible reasons for a challenge are that the person voted earlier in the day or does not satisfy the voter qualifications. The judges of election determine whether or not to sustain the challenge.

When entering the polling place for the first time on election day, the pollwatcher must present credentials to the judges of election showing authorization to be a pollwatcher. Pollwatchers may be present in the polling place before the polls open in the morning through the counting of the votes at the end of the day. They may stand near enough to the judges to visually examine the election materials, but they may neither handle the materials nor sit at the table with the judges. They may not interfere with the conduct of the election in any way. If, at any time, the judges deem that a pollwatcher is interfering with the conduct of the election, they have the authority to remove the pollwatcher from the polling place.

In addition to fulfilling their official duties, pollwatchers frequently act as "checkers" for their party or candidate. In this capacity, the pollwatcher is provided with a list of voters in the precinct. As each person votes, the pollwatcher checks the voter's name on the list. A party or candidate worker uses this list to contact all those on the list who have not voted, in an effort to "get out the vote."

★ To give as many students as possible an opportunity to observe the conduct of the election, suggest that students volunteer to act as pollwatchers for the party or candidate of their choice. Each student pollwatcher should be provided with credentials to present to the judges upon entering the polling place. These credentials may be duplicated from the form in the yellow pages of the appendix. Be sure that each volunteer is assigned to a definite time period so that the polling place is not too crowded for the proper conduct of the election.

THE BALLOT

The individual's right to vote can only be ensured by protecting the voter from undue influence, hidden persuasion, coercion, and bribery, when voting. Voting in secret provides the voter this protection.

In order to keep the ballot secret and to give all voters an equal opportunity to vote for every candidate, the following steps are taken:

1. *ballots are of uniform paper quality, size, color, and inking so that no one's ballot can be identified;*
2. *ballots are printed at public expense and not by individuals;*
3. *the names of all candidates for the same office are on the same ballot so that every voter is selecting from the same list of candidates;*
4. *ballots are not distributed until election day and then only distributed in the polling place by the judges of election;*
5. *all voters must vote in secret; and*
6. *only official ballots initialed by a judge are counted.*

This system of ensuring secrecy of the ballot is essentially the Australian Ballot System. It was introduced in the United States in the 1880's and quickly spread throughout the states.

★ Be sure to keep an accurate count of the number of ballots made because each ballot should be accounted for following the election. Prior to the election, the ballots should be kept in a safe, locked place to prevent them from being used for other than official voting.

Encourage the students to discuss why someone may want to learn how another person voted, what attempts may be made to violate the secrecy of the ballot, and the steps required by the law to prevent such attempts and to ensure the secrecy of the ballot. For additional information, they may write to the State Board of Elections for the free brochure, "You Can Help Prevent Vote Fraud."

Secrecy of the ballot is protected through voting alone in a booth. According to Illinois law the voting booth required for paper ballot voting and acceptable for electronic voting devices "shall have 3 sides enclosed, (and) one side in front, to be closed with a curtain. Each side of each booth shall be 6 feet 4 inches and the curtain shall extend within 2 feet of the floor, which shall be closed while the voter is preparing his ballot. Each booth shall be at least 32 inches square and shall contain a shelf at least one foot wide, at a convenient height for writing."

As a class project construct a portable, collapsible voting booth suitable for a voter in a wheel chair. Donate the booth to an election authority in your area. You may wish to invite a representative from the newspaper to be present when the presentation is made.

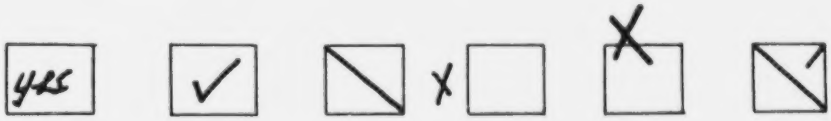
MARKING THE BALLOT

Illinois law provides for yet another security measure to protect the secrecy of the ballot — uniform marking of the ballot. According to Illinois law, a voter is to mark the ballot by placing a cross (X) in the square

opposite the name of the candidate of his/her choice for each office to be voted upon or in the circle opposite the name of the political party of his/her choice.

A cross (X) is the intersection of two lines. For a vote to be counted, the lines must intersect within the square or circle. The following are examples of valid votes.

If the lines do not intersect within the square or circle, the vote may not be counted. Below are examples of votes which may not be counted. If marks which may identify the voter are written on the ballot, the entire ballot may not be counted.



A voter may cast votes for candidates in the following ways:

FOR INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATES

The voter may vote for an individual candidate by placing a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the candidate of his/her choice for each office to be filled.

FOR EVERY CANDIDATE OF ONE PARTY

The voter may vote for every candidate of one political party by placing a cross (X) in the circle opposite the party title. If a ballot is marked to give a vote to every candidate of one political party and to no other candidates, the ballot is referred to as a "straight ticket." All other ballots are called "split tickets."

FOR CANDIDATES OF ONE PARTY AND OTHER CANDIDATES

The voter may indicate his/her intention to vote for the candidates of a designated political party along with candidates of other parties or independent candidates by placing a cross (X) within the circle opposite the party title and also in the squares opposite the names of the other specific candidates. In this instance, the cross in the square supercedes or takes precedence over the cross in the circle. The candidates of the designated party shall each receive one vote except for those candidates for the same offices for which the voter designated specific candidates; each specific candidate marked shall also receive one vote.

FOR CANDIDATES NOT ON THE BALLOT

If the name of the candidate of the voter's choice does not appear on the ballot for that office, the voter may write-in the candidate's name. For a write-in vote to be counted, the voter must:

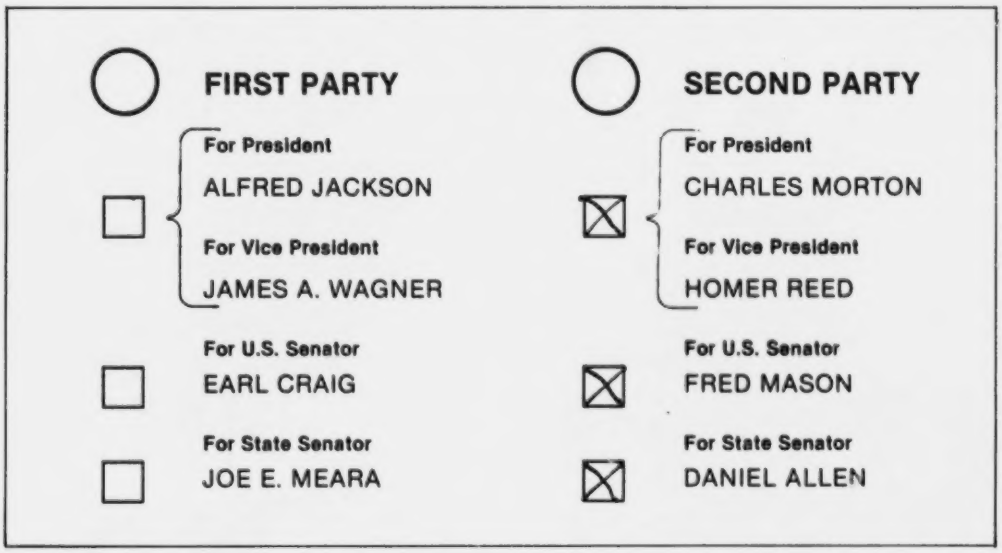
a. *write the name of the candidate;*
b. *make a box to the left of the name;*
c. *mark an "X" in the box; and*
d. *if the write-in is not directly below the title of the office, write the office title in a manner that will differentiate it from other offices being voted upon.*

In a write-in vote the spelling of the candidate's name need not be exact so long as the intention of the voter can be determined. There should be some relation between the appearance or sound of the name written in and that of the candidate's name.

★ The students should be instructed on the correct way of marking a ballot. During the discussion emphasize that only marks made in accordance with the law will be counted.

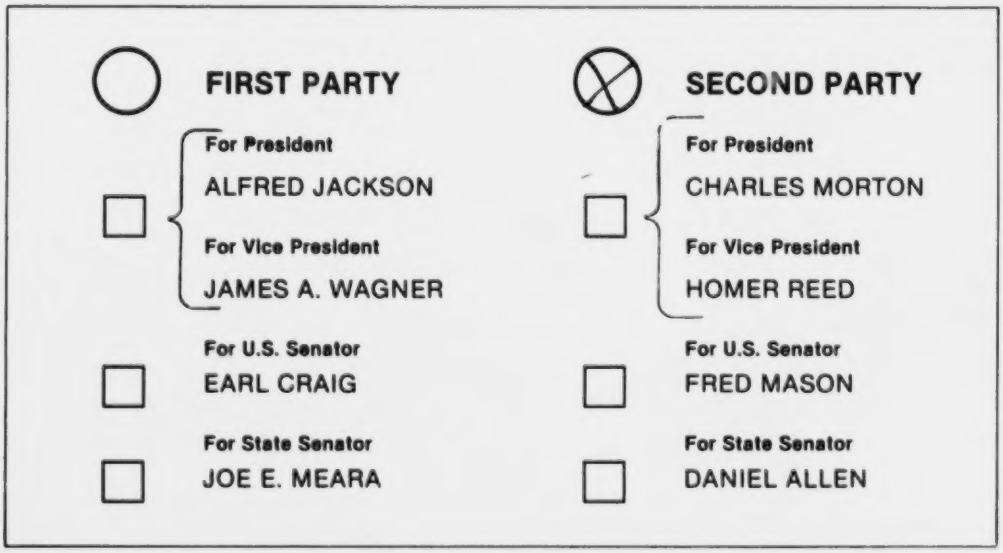
You may wish to discuss with the students how each of the following paper ballots should be counted.

1.



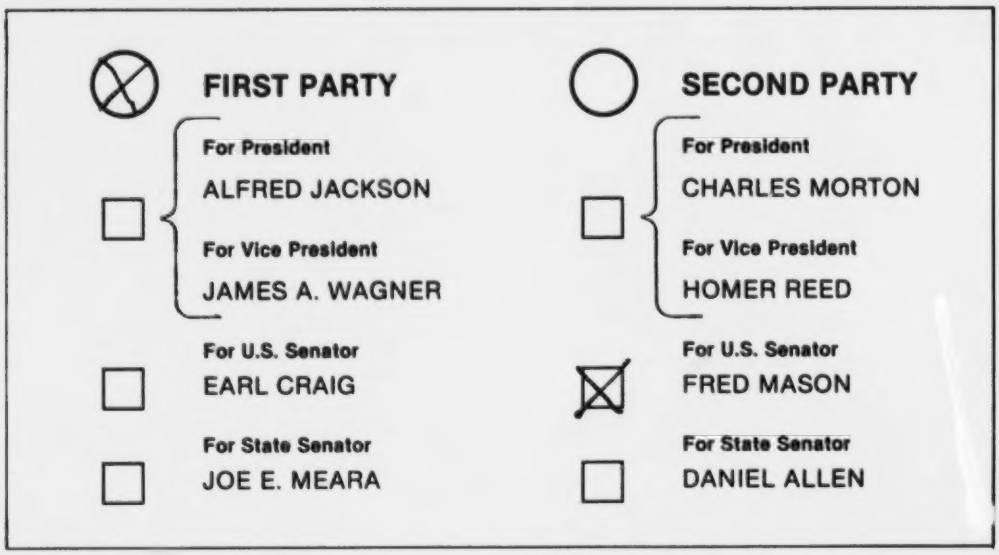
In this example every candidate of the Second Party is to receive one vote. Point out that the President and Vice President run as a team; only one vote is given to the team. This is a straight ticket for the Second Party.

2.



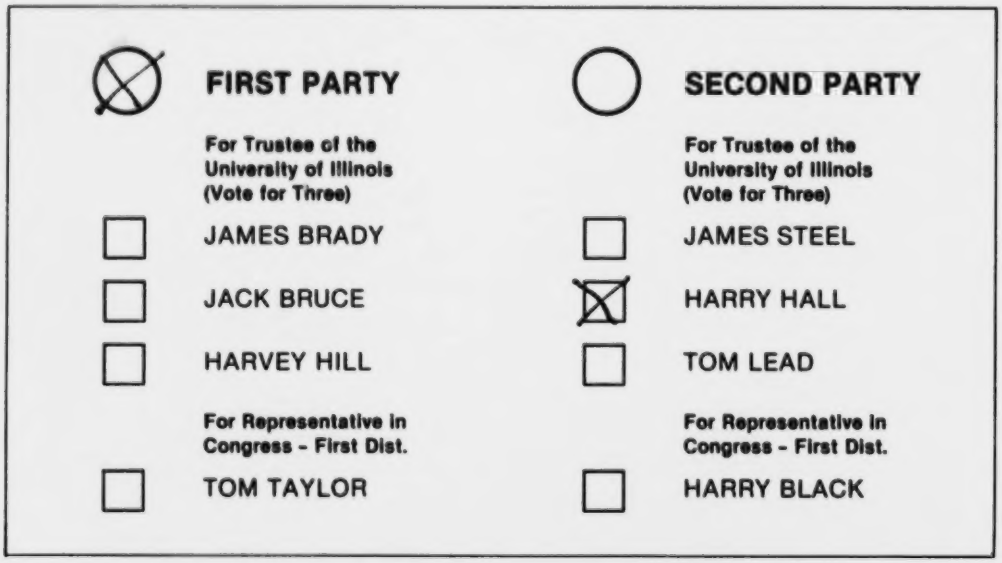
This is a straight ticket. Every candidate of the Second Party is to receive one vote. 9

3.



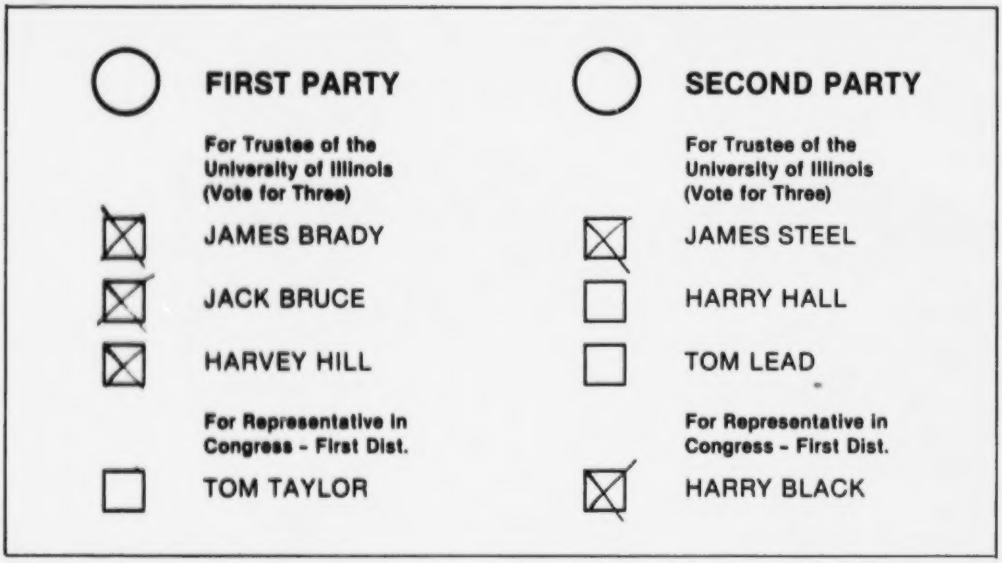
This is a split ticket. Every candidate of the First Party except the candidate for U.S. Senator is to receive one vote. Fred Mason, the candidate for U.S. Senator under the Second Party receives one vote. The vote in the square indicates the voter's specific intention to vote for Mason rather than Craig for U.S. Senator.

4.



This is a split ticket. Only candidates Tom Taylor of the First Party and Harry Hall of the Second Party each receive one vote. The remaining two votes for Trustee of the University of Illinois cannot be cast as the voter's intention cannot be determined.

5.



No votes may be counted for Trustee of the University of Illinois as the voter has over-voted. Only Harry Black for Representative in Congress may receive one vote.

Allow the students to vote on specimen ballots and have others determine how the ballots should be counted.

VOTING DEVICES

In 1905, the Illinois Supreme Court expressed the opinion that "voting by lot" does not necessarily mean "by use of paper tickets," rather it includes any method of voting which preserves the secrecy of the vote. In Illinois today people vote on paper ballots, lever-type machines, electronic machines, and punch card voting devices.

Before a voting device may be used, purchased, or even adopted for use in Illinois, it must be approved by the State Board of Elections. To indicate a few of the qualifying criteria, they must certify that the voting device affords each elector an opportunity to vote in absolute secret, to vote either a straight party ticket or a split ticket, to write in a vote, to vote for all candidates for whom the voter is entitled to vote and no other.

★ If a voting device is used in your area, the students may wish to invite the county clerk or the executive director of the board of election commissioners, whichever is appropriate, to demonstrate how to vote on the device. They may discuss with the election authority how the voter may vote a straight ticket, a split ticket, or write-in on the voting device and how the voter is prohibited from over-voting, that is, casting more votes than the voter is entitled to cast.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND NOMINATIONS

Every Illinois state official elected state-wide since 1900 ran on either the Republican or the Democratic ticket. Political parties are responsible for the nomination of most of our elected officials. Legally constituted, they are fundamental to the electoral process in Illinois and the United States.

At the present time, there are only two "established political parties" state-wide in Illinois — the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. According to Illinois statutes, a state-wide established political party is one which, "at the last general election for State and county officers, polled for its candidate for Governor more than 5 percent of the entire vote cast for Governor."

To be nominated for office by an established political party, a candidate for any state office must file nomination papers signed by not less than 5,000 nor more than 10,000 qualified electors of the state and win the party primary. A "state office" is any office to be filled by qualified electors of the entire state. Nomination places the candidate's name on the ballot in the general election.

Groups which are not statewide "established political parties" may place a list of candidates in nomination in an election by filing a petition to form a "new" political party. The petition must declare the intention of the signers to form a new political party in the State, express in not more than five words the name of the new party, include a complete list of candidates of the party for all offices to be filled in the State at the next general election, and be signed by 1% of the number of voters who voted in the last statewide general election or 25,000 qualified voters, whichever is less.

An independent candidate for any office to be filled by the voters of the State at large may have his/her name placed on the general election ballot by filing nomination papers signed by 1% of the number of voters who voted in the last statewide general election or 25,000 qualified voters, whichever is less. Neither candidates of new political parties nor independent candidates participate in primary elections in order to be nominated.

In addition, according to Illinois law, all state candidates, regardless of the method of nomination, must sign a loyalty oath and file a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. The required loyalty oath states that the candidate is not affiliated with any communist organization or any communist front organization or with any foreign agency which advocates the overthrow of constitutional government and that the candidate does not advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States or the government of Illinois. The courts ruled that the requirement to file this loyalty oath violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, because of this ruling, the loyalty oath requirement is no longer enforceable in Illinois. Communist Party of Indiana vs. Whitcomb, 414 U.S. 441, 94 S. Ct. 656, 38 L. Ed. 2d 635 (1974), petition for rehearing denied, 414 U.S. 952, 94 S. Ct. 1476, petition for rehearing denied, 414 U.S. 952, 94 S. Ct. 1476, 39 L. Ed. 2d 568 (1974). Most candidates for state office, however, file the loyalty oath as required by the Illinois law.

★ Before conducting the election, you may wish to discuss with the class the ways candidates' names are placed in nomination for state-wide offices. Point out the difference between the "established political parties," "new political parties," and "independent candidates." Explain that while the candidates of the established political parties are required to get fewer names on their nomination papers than other candidates, they must win the primary election in order to be nominated.

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT

Unlike other offices voted upon, the offices of President and Vice President of the United States are not elected by direct vote of the people. To fill these offices, the Constitution of the United States in Article II, Section 1, provides for an indirect popular election through the Electoral College.

The Electoral College is composed of electors from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. Under the Constitution, the number of electors to be chosen in a state is equal to the number of U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives to which the state is entitled. At present, the Electoral College consists of 538 electors — 435 corresponding to Representatives, 100 corresponding to Senators and three for the District of Columbia, as provided by the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution. Each of these electors has one electoral vote.

Having two U.S. Senators and twenty-two U.S. Representatives, Illinois is entitled to twenty-four electors. According to Illinois law, each established political party selects its twenty-four proposed electors at its State convention. Independent candidates and new political parties are required to file the names of their electors with their nomination papers.

On election day, through the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, the voters are selecting the group of electors to be members of the Electoral College. If in Illinois the Republican Presidential candidate receives the greatest number of votes for that office, the twenty-four electors selected at the Illinois Republican State Convention become the members of the Electoral College. Likewise, if the Democratic Presidential candidate receives the greatest number of votes cast in Illinois for that office, the twenty-four electors selected at the Illinois Democratic State Convention become the members of the Electoral College. The same rules hold for any new party or independent candidate.

On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, the electors chosen by the voters meet at their respective State Capitols to elect the President and Vice President of the United States. In a few states, the electors are bound by state law to vote for their party's choice. However, in Illinois and most other states, the electors' votes for their party's choice is customary, rather than compulsory.

After the balloting is completed, the results are sent to the President of the Senate. These ballots are opened before a joint meeting of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives on January 6th. The candidate for President who receives an absolute majority of at least 270 votes is declared elected and will be given the oath of office two weeks later. Similarly, the candidate for Vice President receiving an absolute majority of at least 270 votes is declared elected.

If no Presidential candidate receives an electoral vote majority, the election of the President goes to the House of Representatives. This may happen if there is a strong independent or new party candidate.

In the election by the House of Representatives, the three Presidential candidates who have received the greatest number of electoral votes are the only candidates voted upon. In this election, each state casts only one vote: the decision of the majority of its Representatives determines the Presidential vote for the entire state. For election, a Presidential candidate must receive the votes of at least twenty-six states.

If no Vice-Presidential candidate receives a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the election goes to the Senate. In this instance, only the two candidates receiving the highest number of electoral votes are voted upon. Each Senator has one vote; fifty-one votes are necessary for election.

If the House of Representatives has not elected a President by Inauguration Day, January 20th, the Vice President Elect acts as President until a President qualifies. If the Senate, likewise, fails to elect a Vice President before Inauguration Day, there would be neither a President nor a Vice President to take office on that date. If this happens, the Speaker of the House assumes the office of President.

★ To help the students appreciate the significance of their vote in selecting members of the Electoral College and the importance of the twenty-four Illinois electoral votes, you may wish to direct them in the following activities.

1. Discuss with the students how the members of the Electoral College are elected through their votes for President and how the President is elected.
2. Encourage students to find out why the Electoral College system of electing the President was adopted rather than direct election by the people. Discuss with them any movement they may learn about to change this system of electing the President.
3. Some students may wish to debate the following:
   "Be it resolved: President and Vice President of the United States should be determined by direct election of the people."

4. Encourage a committee to develop a large chart showing the number of electoral votes for each state and the possible way the votes may be cast. This information may be gathered from the polls reported by the media.

5. To expand the chart in Activity 4, different columns may be used to reflect various polls. Discuss with the students the possible results based on the different polls. Emphasize how one or two states may change the election results. In each discussion, emphasize the role Illinois plays as a possible "swing" state.

6. Using the information on the chart in Activity 4, discuss with the students what might happen
   (a) if Illinois and two other large states should cast their votes for an independent candidate;
   (b) if Illinois should change its vote to that for the "underdog;" and
   (c) how the election may go to the House of Representatives.

7. Have the students learn which states have a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and which have a Republican majority. This information may be added to the chart in Activity 4. Using this information, discuss how each state may vote for President if the election goes to the House of Representatives. Point out that where a Representative of one party is elected from a state which is projected by the polls to vote for the other party, the Representative may vote the way of his constituency, rather than along party lines.

THE POLLING PLACE

The election authority is responsible for the selection of the polling place and furnishing it. The judges of election are responsible for opening and closing the polls, conducting the election, and maintaining order in the polls throughout the day.

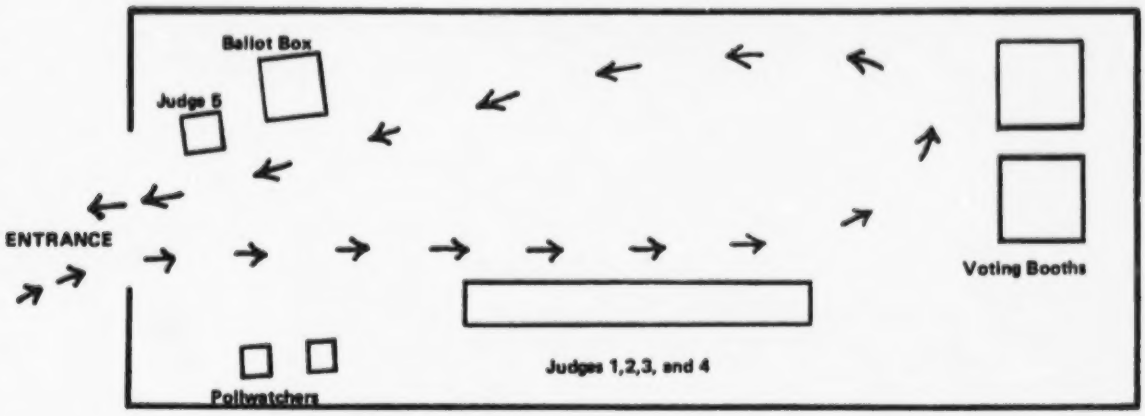
Only authorized persons are allowed in the polling place — judges of election, pollwatchers with credentials, and, when the polls are open, qualified voters. No one may campaign in the polling place. Illinois statutes prohibit any electioneering or soliciting of votes on election day within any polling place or within one hundred feet of any polling place.

★ In arranging the polling place for the election activity, you will need the following:

1. a long table;
2. sufficient chairs for judges of election and pollwatchers;
   (Pollwatchers may not sit at the table with the judges, nor in the path of the voters. They may sit anywhere in the room where they will not interfere with the electoral process.)
3. voting booths; and
   (Voting booths may be scarce at the time of the general election. However, some school superintendents and village clerks may have booths available. You may wish to contact them far enough in advance of election day to allow for delivery of the booths.)
4. a ballot box.

Arrange the tables to assure an easy flow of voters in and out of the voting area. If your polling place is in a large room, arrange the tables and chairs so that the voting area is clearly defined. The voting booths should be isolated to ensure the secrecy of the vote, but should be visible to all of the judges of election. The ballot box should also be clearly visible.

SUGGESTED LAYOUT



ELECTION SUPPLIES

The judges of election are responsible for the election supplies in the polling place. No one other than the judges of election may handle the election supplies.

★ You will need the following supplies in conducting this election activity.

1. "Polling Place" and "Vote Here" signs
   (These signs may be prepared by the students in advance of the election or may be duplicated from the sample in the yellow pages of the appendix.)
2. Specimen ballots, at least 5
   (These may be duplicated from the original ballot. They should be duplicated on colored paper and clearly marked "Specimen Ballot" so as not to be confused with an official ballot.)
3. A flag of the United States
4. Pencils, at least one for each voting booth
5. Pens, at least one for each judge of election
6. Copies of the "Oath of Office of Judge of Election," one for each judge
   (These may be duplicated from the sample in the yellow pages of the appendix.)
7. Badges for judges of election, one for each judge
   (These may be prepared from the sample in the yellow pages of the appendix.)
8. Adhesive tape or masking tape
9. "Application to Vote," at least one for each voter if registration was held prior to the election. If registration was not held, use the alternate form, "Affidavit of Voters," providing one form for every 25 voters.
   (These two forms are discussed in "Voting Procedures" and may be duplicated from the samples in the white pages of the appendix.)
10. Registration forms in alphabetical order, if registration was held prior to the election
11. "Assisted Voters Affidavit"
    (These may be duplicated from the sample in the white pages of the appendix.)

12. Large envelopes, 2 or 3

13. Tally sheets for each tally judge, one first sheet and 5 or 6 second sheets
(These also may be duplicated from the samples in the white pages of the appendix.)

14. Ballots, at least one per student
(These should be duplicated, front and back. Information to appear on the back of the ballot may be duplicated from the sample in the white pages of the appendix.)

In September of every even-numbered year, a ballot containing the names of the parties and candidates to be voted upon throughout the State in November will be available from the State Board of Elections for duplication. To obtain a copy of this ballot, write to:

State Board of Elections
1020 South Spring
P.O. Box 4187
Springfield, Illinois 62708
Attention: Don Schultz

OPENING THE POLLS

For every election, the polls are opened at 6:00 a.m. and remain open until 7:00 p.m. When opening the polls, one of the judges of election proclaims that the polls are open. In like manner at 6:30 p.m., one of the judges announces that the polls will be closed in half an hour. Then again, at 7:00 p.m. one of the judges announces that the polls are closed. No one is allowed to vote on election day before the polls open. After the polls close, only those voters who were in line at 7:00 p.m. may cast a ballot.

★ In conducting this election, you may set the hours of opening and closing the polls according to your school schedule. Be sure to allow sufficient time for all students to vote.

Before the polls open, the judges of election should:

1. administer the oath for judges to each other;
2. post the "Polling Place" and "Vote Here" signs outside of the polling place;
3. post the flag outside of the polling place;
4. post at least five specimen ballots in and around the polling place;
5. place pencils in each of the voting booths;
6. count the ballots;
7. complete lines "A," "B," and "C" on a tally sheet;
8. arrange the election supplies on the table for easy use;
9. open the ballot box and show that it is empty to everyone in the polling place; and
10. at the appropriate time announce the polls are open.

VOTING PROCEDURES

Voting procedures are designed to ensure that every person who has the right to vote has opportunity to vote in secret and that no one is permitted to vote who does not have the right. Each step has a purpose to this end.

★ In conducting the election, the judges of election and the voters should be helped to realize the importance of following the required procedures. If a question does arise concerning an individual's right to vote or procedures, the decision reached by a majority of the judges prevails.

If the potential voters are required to register in order to vote in the election, use the following procedures on election day.

Step 1

The voter receives an application form from judge "1." (A suitable application form is supplied for your use in the white pages of the appendix.)

Step 2

The voter completes the application with his signature and address and returns it to judge "1."

Step 3

Judge "1" reads the voter's name and address in a loud, clear voice, prints the name of the voter in the space provided on the application form, and passes it to judges "2" and "3."

Step 4

Judges "2" and "3", who must be of opposite parties, locate the voter's registration form in the files and compare the signature on the application with that on the registration form. If the judges are not satisfied by the comparison of the signatures that the applicant is the same person as registered, they may question the applicant as to the information on the registration form or request additional identification. The judges should also check on the registration form that the applicant has not previously voted in this election. A person whose registration form is not in the files cannot vote without securing proof from the election authority that he/she is registered.

Step 5

When the judges are convinced of the applicant's identity, judge "2" or "3" repeats the voter's name aloud, initials the application form, and returns it to the voter.

Step 6

Either judge "2" or "3" marks the voter's registration form as having voted in this election.

Step 7

The voter hands the initialed application to judge "4." Judge "4" numbers the application form consecutively with the other applications and then stacks them in order.

Step 8

Judge "4" initials the back of one ballot and gives it to the voter.

Step 9

The voter goes into a voting booth alone to vote in secret. Before leaving the voting booth, the voter folds his/her ballot so that the vote is concealed and the judge's initials are visible.

Step 10

The voter hands the ballot to judge "5."

Step 11

Judge "5" checks that the correct initials are on the outside of the ballot to be sure that it is the same ballot given to the voter by judge "4" and, if so, inserts the ballot into the ballot box.

If, in Step 11, a ballot returned to judge "5" is not initialed, it may not be inserted into the ballot box. However, if a majority of the judges agree that judge "4" accidentally failed to initial it, a new initialed ballot may be given to the voter. The not-initialed, folded, voted ballot is put into a special envelope for spoiled ballots and is returned to the election authority with the other election materials.

If registration is not a voter requirement, replace Steps 1–7 above with the following procedures.

Step 1A

As judge "1" looks on, the voter signs his/her name and address on the "Affidavit of Voters" form. (A suitable "Affidavit of Voters" form is supplied for your use in the white pages of the appendix.)

Step 2A

Proceed as with Step 8 above.

Step 3A

After 25 voters have signed the affidavit sheet, judge "1" signs the bottom of the sheet as having witnessed the signatures.

ASSISTANCE IN VOTING

Frequently, a qualified voter is unable to read English well enough to cast a vote or is disabled and cannot cast a vote without assistance. Such a person may be given assistance in voting only after he or she signs an affidavit stating the reason why assistance is necessary. The voter may then be assisted by any person of his or her choice or by two judges of opposite political parties. The person or persons assisting must cast the vote as directed by the voter and are obligated not to tell how the vote was cast. As usual, all such voting must take place inside the voting booth with the curtains closed.

★ If you anticipate that certain students may need assistance in voting because of physical disabilities, duplicate the appropriate form ("Assisted Voter's Affidavit") found in the white pages of the appendix and give them to the election judges for use on election day. Emphasize that the voter may be assisted by any person of his or her choice or by two judges of opposite parties.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Illinois law provides for qualified people to vote other than on election day under certain circumstances. Registered qualified electors may vote prior to election day by absentee ballot if they expect to be absent on election day from the county where they live, are judges of election in precincts other than the one in which they reside, are physically incapacitated, are observing a religious holiday on election day, or have duties in the office of the county clerk, board of election commissioners, or the state's attorney.

To vote absentee, the voter must make application by mail for an absentee ballot not more than 40 days nor less than 5 days prior to the date of elections; or must make application in person not more than 40 days nor less than one day prior to the day of election. Application is made with the election authority.

★ You may wish to make absentee voting possible for students who expect to be absent from school on the day of the election activity. The following procedures may be used in doing this.

1. Add the following sentence to the affidavit on the application for ballot: "I expect to be absent from school on the day of the election, _____(date)_____". In the upper left-hand corner, mark these applications, "For Absentee Voters."
2. The student should request the application to vote absentee from the election authority not less than one day prior to the day of election.
3. After the student signs the application form, the election authority gives the student voter a ballot and an envelope.
4. The voter marks the ballot in secret, folds it and inserts it into the envelope. The election authority should then have the voter sign the outside of the envelope across the sealed flap so that it cannot be opened without destroying the signature.
5. The application for ballot and the ballot in the sealed envelope are given to the judges of election on election day to be counted with the other ballots after the polls close.

CLOSING THE POLLS

After opening the polls, there may be no adjournment or recess until all the votes are counted and the results declared. All votes must be counted immediately after closing the polls. If more than one type of ballot is voted upon, the candidate ballot is tallied first.

★ In the election activity, use the following steps in closing the polls and counting the ballots.

Step 1

One-half hour before closing time, a judge announces that the polls will close in 30 minutes.

Step 2

At closing time, a judge announces that the polls are closed, removes the flag and "Polling Place" sign and, if possible, locks the door.

Step 3

The judges count all unused ballots and mark the number on line "D" of the "Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results" which were partially completed before the polls opened. Only judges of election may handle the ballots and the election supplies.

Step 4

If absentee ballots were cast, proceed as follows:

a. The judges compare the signatures on the application for absentee ballot, the ballot envelope, and registration form.

b. If the signatures in "a" match, the judges mark the voter's registration form as having voted in this election, number the application consecutively with the other application forms filed during the day, and remove the folded ballot from the envelope. One judge initials the back of the folded ballot and inserts it into the ballot box. The ballot is not unfolded nor examined.

c. If a majority of the judges are not satisfied that the signatures in "a" match, they mark the envelope "Objected To — Signatures Do Not Match — Not Counted". A majority of the judges then sign the envelope. The envelope is not opened; the ballot is not counted. These unopened ballots should be placed in an envelope to keep them separate from the other ballots.

Step 5

All of the judges open the ballot box and let everyone present observe the contents.

Step 6

The ballots in the ballot box are emptied onto the table, separated according to kind, and counted. For each type of ballot, the number of ballots from the ballot box and number of voter applications must be the same. This number is written on line "1" of the "Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results."

Step 7

The judges unfold the ballots and place them face down on the table, checking that the back of every ballot has been initialed by a judge. Any ballots which are not initialed are removed. The judges mark the backs of these ballots "Objected To — Not Initialed — Not Counted." A majority of the judges must sign each of these ballots. These ballots should be placed in an envelope to keep them separate from the other ballots. They may not be examined or counted.

Step 8

Two judges of opposite political parties are selected as calling judges; the remaining judges serve as tally judges.

Step 9

The ballots are then arranged into stacks; one stack for each type of straight party ballot — straight Democratic, straight Republican, and so on — and one stack of split ballots. A "straight ballot" is marked with a cross (X) in one party circle and is otherwise not marked, or is marked with "X's" for all candidates of one party. All other ballots are "split."

Step 10

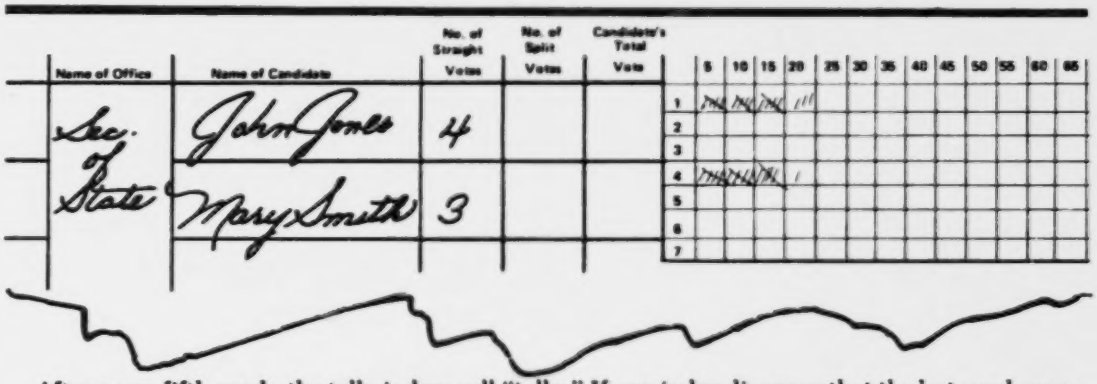
The straight ballots are counted first. Remember: only a crossmark (X) is valid; any ballots containing distinguishing marks may not be counted. One calling judge stacks the straight ballots for one political party into groups of ten; the other calling judge checks the count in each group. They then count all the groups of ten and announce the total number of straight votes cast for that party. This process is repeated for each party.

Step 11

Having been counted, the straight votes are tallied. The tally judges enter the number of straight ballots cast for each party on the "Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results." They enter this same figure opposite the name of each of the party candidates in the appropriate space on the Tally Sheet.

Step 12

Continuing the count, the calling judges divide the split ballots into stacks of ten. Beginning with the office at the top of the ballot, they call out the name of the selected candidates for each office. Each tally judge keeps a record of the vote. As the calling judges call the votes, each tally judge makes one vertical mark for each vote cast, beginning in the tally mark box at the extreme left and working to the right. Every fifth vote is tallied horizontally through the four previous vertical marks.



After every fifth mark, the tally judges call "tally." If any judge disagrees that the last mark was a "tally," they must review the count for that candidate. Each stack of ten ballots is folded together in the order counted.

Step 13

The tally judges count the total number of tally marks recorded for each candidate. The record sheets of all of the judges should be the same.

Step 14

When all of the judges agree, the total for each candidate is written in the column headed "Number of Split Votes."

Step 15

The tally judges add the number of straight votes and split votes to determine the total votes cast for each candidate. All tally judges must agree.

Step 16
The judges must complete and sign the "Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results."

Step 17
The election results and all election materials are delivered to the election authority.

Step 18
The election results are announced.

APPENDIX

Registrar's Oath

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of registration officer to the best of my ability, and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

Date

Signature of Registration Officer

(Cut off here)

REGISTRATION FORM

PRINT LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME OR INITIAL	HOUSE NO.	STREET, AVE., or BLVD.	MUNICIPALITY	ZIP CODE	SCHOOL
MR. Ms.							

SEX MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐ SCHOOL YEAR ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12

STATE OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	CITIZEN OF U.S.A.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OR ENROLLMENT				DATE OF REGISTRATION		
		STATE	MUNICIPALITY	SCHOOL	CLASS	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
	YES ☐ NO ☐							

IF APPLICANT IS UNABLE TO SIGN NAME, HE OR SHE SHALL AFFIX HIS OR HER MARK AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

		UNABLE TO WRITE ☐ PHYSICAL DISABILITY ☐ DESCRIBE:
FATHER'S FIRST NAME	MOTHER'S FIRST NAME	REASON FOR INABILITY TO SIGN NAME

I hereby swear that I am fully qualified to vote, and that all of the above statements are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19 ____ .

_____
Signature of Registration Officer

_____
Signature of Applicant

Mark of Person unable to sign.

VOTING RECORD: IN PRIMARY ONLY, MARK "D" FOR DEMOCRATIC "R" FOR REPUBLICAN – – – – ALL OTHER ELECTIONS USE "V" OR "VOTED"

YEAR	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
SPECIAL ELECTION							
PRIMARY ELECTION							
GENERAL ELECTION							
CLASS ELECTION							
STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTION							

Oath of Office of Judge of Election

STATE OF ILLINOIS

_____ SCHOOL _____ 19___

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of judge of election, according to the best of my ability, and that I am entitled to vote at this election.

Signed _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

day of _____ 19____.

_____

_____

Election Authority
or other
Judge of Election

(Cut off here)

BADGE FOR JUDGE OF ELECTION

Judge of Election

_____

name

POLLING PLACE

VOTE HERE

POLLWATCHER CREDENTIALS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Regulations, the undersigned hereby appoints _____
(Name of Pollwatcher)

who resides at _____
(Address)

in the county of _____, _____
(Township or Municipality)

of _____ State of Illinois and who is qualified to vote from this
(Name)

address, to act as a pollwatcher from _____ to _____ at the Election to be
(Time)

held on _____ in the _____
(Date) (Name)

School.

_____ _____
(Signature of Pollwatcher) (Signature of Appointing Authority)

_____ _____
(Class of which Pollwatcher is a member) (Title of Appointing Authority - Candidate, Organization President)

_____
(Election Authority)

(Cut off here)

School

Voter's No.

APPLICATION TO VOTE - CERTIFICATE OF REGISTERED VOTER

ELECTION–....., 19.....

INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS:

Sign this Certificate and hand it to the election officer in charge. After the registration record has been checked, the officer will hand it back to you, whereupon you shall present it to the officer in charge of the ballots and/or voting machine.

I hereby certify that I am registered and am qualified to vote in this election.

Signature of voter

Registration record checked by:

Complete Residence Address

Judge of Election

Judge -- PRINT Voter's name here

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES OF ELECTION

Mark with cross (X) in proper square below if person voted by affidavit, was assisted in voting, was challenged or spoiled ballot in voting and received another ballot.

☐ Voted by affidavit

☐ Assisted in voting--Is disability permanent? _____

☐ Challenged

☐ Spoiled ballot and received another

(Cut off here)

AFFIDAVIT OF VOTERS

STATE OF ILLINOIS

COUNTY OF.....

The undersigned, each being first duly sworn upon oath individually, deposes and says that affiant is desirous of voting in an election held under the provisions of the Election on..... .....,A.D. 19..... and represents the following facts to be true:

(1) My signature below hereon designates my correct name and the address opposite my signature is my correct address.

(2) I am a student at.....

(3) I am a qualified voter in said Election.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
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14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

Subscribed and sworn to before me by each of the above affiants individually, this .....day of .....A.D. 19.....

_____

Judge of Election

ASSISTED VOTERS AFFIDAVIT

Physically Disabled Voter

I, _____ do solemnly swear

that I am a student at _____ in the State

of Illinois; that by reason of _____

I am unable to mark my ballot and I hereby request that I be assisted in marking my ballot, and that the disability is ☐ TEMPORARY ☐ PERMANENT.

☐
Mark of person unable
to sign name

_____
Name or signature of voter
requesting assistance

Subscribed and Sworn to

before me this _____ day of _____ 19__.

_____
Signature of friend, relative or
judges giving assistance

_____
Signature of Judge of Election

(Cut off here)

Tally Sheet
and
Certificate of Results

We do hereby certify that at the Election held in the school, hereinafter specified, on _____ 19_____, a total of_____voters requested and received ballots and we do further certify:

(A) Number of blank ballots delivered to us. . . . . _____

(B) Number of absentee ballots delivered to us . . . . . _____

(C) Total number of ballots delivered to us (A+B) . . . . . _____

(D) Number of blank ballots . . . . . _____

(E) Number of Spoiled ballots . . . . . _____

(1) Total number of ballots cast (in box) . . . . . _____

Straight Republican Party ballots cast . . . . . _____

Straight Democratic Party ballots cast. . . . . _____

Straight ballots of other Party cast . . . . . _____

Split ballots cast . . . . . _____

Defective and objected to ballots . . . . . _____

(2) Total number of ballots above . . . . . _____

Line (2) must equal line (1)

We further certify that each candidate received the number of votes set forth opposite his name or in the box containing his name on the tally sheet contained in the page or pages immediately following.

The undersigned actually served as judges and counted the ballots at the Election on the . . . . . day of . . . . . in the . . . . . .School and the polls were opened at . . . . . .(A.M./P.M.) and closed at. . . . . .(A.M./P.M.) certified by us.

SIGNATURES OF JUDGES OF ELECTION	IF TALLY JUDGES SERVE THEY MUST SIGN BELOW
_____ Judge of Election-Address	_____ Tally Judge-Address
_____ Judge of Election-Address	_____ Tally Judge-Address
_____ Judge of Election-Address	_____ Tally Judge-Address
_____ Judge of Election-Address	_____ Tally Judge-Address
_____ Judge of Election-Address	_____ Tally Judge-Address

CANDIDATE'S VOTES Tally thus 𝍸 in each square.

Name of Office	Name of Candidate	No. of Straight Votes	No. of Split Votes	Candidate's Total Votes
	43			

	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
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21																						
																			44			

Illinois State Board of Education
100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois 62777

Illinois State Board of Elections
1020 South Spring Street
Springfield, Illinois 62704

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